



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS

Beyond the Reach of Sense: An Inquiry into Extra-Sensory Perception by Rosalind Heywood

Review by: C. E. M. Hansel

The American Journal of Psychology, Vol. 76, No. 1 (Mar., 1963), pp. 170-171

Published by: [University of Illinois Press](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1420030>

Accessed: 24/07/2014 03:28

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at

<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



University of Illinois Press is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The American Journal of Psychology*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

psychologist to see that this book (which otherwise contains some useful information for lay readers) is *not* placed in the hands of anyone who is interested in obtaining treatment for himself or his associates.

New York City

ALBERT ELLIS

The Hidden Springs: An Inquiry into Extra-Sensory Perception. By RENEE HAYNES. New York, The Devin-Adair Company, 1961. Pp. 264. \$5.00.

The Hidden Springs contains chapters on such topics as "Organised Divination"; "Psi and Miracle"; "Philosophical Assessments from the World Soul to Prophecy"; together with an appendix on "The Evil Eye." Very little is said about experimental work on ESP. Coover's experiments at Stanford are mentioned but the reader is not acquainted with the fact that they provided no support for ESP. We are told that attempts were made to deny the efficiency with which Dr. J. B. Rhine's experiments were conducted and that "New series of experiments, carried out with all possible precautions, have, however, yielded similar results. . . ." No details of these experiments are given. A great deal of historical and anecdotal material is provided covering such topics as egg-sexing, poltergeists and stigmatization, but those who have read Coover's "Metapsychics and the Incredulity of Psychologists"¹ will find Mrs. Haynes's account of the famous Fox sisters lamentably incomplete. No mention is made of their long history of exposures or of the fact that they made a full public confession in which they stated that all the phenomena with which they were associated were faked.

University of Manchester, England

C. E. M. HANSEL

Beyond the Reach of Sense: An Inquiry into Extra-Sensory Perception. By ROSALIND HEYWOOD. New York, E. P. Dutton and Co., 1961. Pp. 224. \$3.95.

Any new book on the topic of extra-sensory perception is likely to be of interest to psychologists only in so far as it can throw further light on the experimental evidence for this hypothetical process. Some twenty-five years ago members of the American Psychological Association laid down standards to be observed in experiments in this field: standards that have never yet been observed. In 1939, J. L. Kennedy reviewed the experimental work in the *Psychological Bulletin* and passed only four experiments as being inexplicable in terms of the known forms of experimental error. In 1940, five members of the Parapsychology Laboratory reviewed all the experiments up to that time and came to much the same conclusion as Dr. Kennedy. It is, therefore, tedious to see early experiments, condemned by both critics and supporters of ESP alike, resuscitated and cited as providing conclusive evidence.

In this book, the emphasis is on experiments carried out in Britain by members of the Society for Psychical Research. The account of the experimental work is superficial and extremely uncritical. The experiments selected for discussion are, in the main, those that are no longer taken seriously by the majority of parapsychologists. It is, in fact, doubtful whether many of them have heard of Ossowiecki, a Polish engineer who in 1933 guessed the contents of a sealed envelope under conditions reminiscent of a simple conjuring trick. But that experiment is the only one that is reported in any detail.

¹ John E. Coover, in *The Case For and Against Psychical Belief*, Ed. by Carl Murchison, Clark University Press, 1927.

The history is given of that keen bunch of amateurs who formed the British Society for Psychical Research as seen through the rose-tinted spectacles of one of its present council members. We learn nothing, however, about the many blunders that formed part of that history.

University of Manchester, England

C. E. M. HANSEL

Effective Study. By FRANCES P. ROBINSON. Rev. ed. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1961. Pp. ix, 278, \$4.50.

The revision of this well-known book on how to study at the college level comes 15 years after the first edition (see this JOURNAL, 60, 1947, 665-666) which was, in turn, a revision of Robinson's first book on studying, *Diagnostic and Remedial Techniques for Effective Study*.

The popularity of *Effective Study* is due principally to Robinson's SQ3R Method which is a systematic procedure for studying a textbook. Using this method, a student first *surveys* (skims) a chapter; second, he turns typographical headings into *questions*; third, he *reads* to answer the self-formulated questions; fourth, he *recites* from memory the answers found through reading; and, finally, he *reviews* to end the study period with an over-all mental picture of the chapter.

The major changes in this edition are three: first, and most important, is the addition of one new chapter in which Robinson modifies the SQ3R method so that it may now be used for studying non-textbook material, collateral material, English literature, graphs, tables, diagrams, maps, and drawings. This new chapter is entitled, "Other Applications of the SQ3R Method of Study."

For the second important change, Robinson clarifies the organization of his book by constructing two additional chapters made up of reworked materials which were previously appended to chapters and embedded in appendices. These new chapter titles are: "Motivation to Study" and "Foreign-Language Study."

The third change deals with one of the book's aims: "This is not a program of reading but of practice." Robinson hopes to achieve this aim by placing at the ends of chapters and in the appendices many new quizzes, tests, questionnaires, and exercises; thus, providing the student with an opportunity to begin practicing the principles just read.

In addition to the three major changes just mentioned, Robinson has added three new sections of a functional nature, making the book easier to use. These new sections are: a Bibliography, an Index, and an Appendix which consolidates the quizzes for the various chapters.

There is still another category of change—change making for greater clarity. First, the liberal use of transitions has made quite plain the sequence and relationship of ideas; second, additional and expanded headings and subheadings not only improve readability, but provide the reader with the opportunity to practice one of the main techniques of the SQ3R—converting headings into questions; third, the format of the page has been changed from two columns to one; fourth, the better quality of paper, and the addition of sketches and pictures create a favorable attitude; and finally, over 60 percentage of the former footnotes have been replaced with current research studies.

Though some of the chapters (Mathematics, Foreign-Language Study) are relatively below the high quality and practicality of the first six chapters, it is, in the final